ALL

PRICES



MME. YALE'S

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Cleanses, softens, purifies, whitens and beautifies the skin. Soap and water only cleanse superficially,

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little masterpiece. This description aplies as well to the book by M. Maurice Lena, as to the music, which is by Massenet. This "miracle," as the play is called on the opera comique bills, was favorably received at Monte Carlo. It has achieved a triumph here before a critical first-night Emma Calve in very good form, gay and chatty, and very much interested in her old comrade's, Fergere's, impersonation of the hero of the play. The president was in his box with Mme. Loubet and his family. M. Maurice Lena's libretto is adapted from a well-known story of Anatole France. The scene in the opening act is laid in a public square in Paris somewhere in the Brahmas and Indian game are the aristociddle ages. Jean, the hero of the play, is a juggler and a street singer, a man whose faith is as simple as Job's. Like that patriarch, he is a perpetual victim of adversity. His tricks may amuse country people, but they are stale to Parisians, represented in this opening scene by a picturesque crowd of artisans, merchants, students and merry

They compel him to sing an irreverent drinking song, "Hallelujah to Wine." This bacchanalian scene is treated by Massenet in a brilliant and picturesque manner. A monk from a wealthy convent hard by upbraids the singer for what he calls a blasphemous song, but noticing his miserable and persuades him to work at his salvation while leading an easy life by becoming a

"Oh! darling liberty," sings Jean, cast-ing a longing eye afield, away toward the orchards in flower. As he is musing, Boniface, the monk, rides in upon the stage on donkey, laden with flowers for the Virgin Mary and with victuals for the friars. "Come hither, sit down to table," sing the monks in chorus. The temptation is too great for starving Jean. Massenet handles this scene in a humorous vein and suggests, albeit delicately, that the friars are not above enjoying good food and good

In the second act the monks are preparing to celebrate the festival of the Assumption. Each one intends to make the Virgin a present. A painter, a poet, a com-poser, a sculptor (all monks), all claim to ave made her the most acceptable offering. Jean, the poor juggler, a low mountebank, cannot paint, write, carve or com-pose. Massenet, in a graphic manner, draws a contrast between his humility and the spiritual pride of the monks. In the last act he is kneeling in the convent chapel, in front of the statue of Our Lady, praying that she may inspire him how to do her honor for the day of her assump-

OFFERS JUGGLING DEVOTION. Suddenly he pulls off his frock and appears in tights like a circus champion. He is going to perform his tricks of jugglery. What else can he offer the Virgin Mary? While Mrs. Nelson Sought More He tosses up balls, just as he tossed them on the public square before the mob.

The monks come trooping into the chapel. Words alone cannot describe their amazement, indignation and fury. They are about to drive the sacrilegious lunatic from their midst, when lo! the miracle takes place. The statue of the Virgin Mary becomes lifelike. She opens her eyes, smiles, leans forward, opens her arms, and clasps the humble believer to her breast. Jean dies of joy, but his forehead is illuminated with a divine nimbus, while the monks, falling on their knees, acknowledge the glory of God. In mighty strains of harmony the or-

hestra depicts the bliss of the new saint in heaven and the wonder of the friars. Mussenet's score is interesting and inrenious throughout. His latest work is, nowever, lacking in true emotion. On this oint I think I am agreed with the unanimiy of Paris critics. The reason is not far to seek. "The Juggler of Our Lady" has been written by skeptics for a skeptical public. The original story of Anatole France s really a satire. The miracle of the statue

of the Virgin Mary holding out her arms is apt to make people smile. As a matter of fact, it had this effect.

The real miracle of the play is the singer Fugere's impersonation of Friar Boniface.

He was at his best in the "Legend of the Sandard Chile Sa

PERTURBATION PERMEATES THE LONDON MARKET FOR THE FESTIVE HEN FRUIT

Importers of Imported Brown Eggs Fear an Epidemic of Staining the Domestic Product.

TRUTH ABOUT "NEW-LAID"

In England, as in America, Eggs Pass from "Strictly Fresh" Stage to "Eggs," and Nothing More.

LONDON, June 4 .- A feeling of perturis most apparent in the foreign egg the market, in Southwark street, where there is little less than a panic, and the passage across the ice-bridged river where, for the past week, little knots of men have gathered, sometimes on the corners, sometimes before the warehouse, but more often in the depths of the private offices, and discussed, in excited but subdued tones, the revelations of Lord Onslow, president of the Board of Trade, respecting the practice abroad of artificially coloring white eggs brown and exporting them to England, where the preference for tinted eggs is a national idiosyncrasy.

Anxiety was depicted on the egg brokers' faces. With bated breath they inquired one of another if there was a prospect of English farmers acting on Lord Onslow's advice to do as their foreign rivals do, and by means of coffee dye the homemade article an irresistible hue.

No one underestimated the gravity of the situation, for on foreign eggs-dyed and otherwise-these men have built up comfortable fortunes and a respectable position in the city. The problem that confronted them was simple of solution: "Of two erage sane Englishman choose-the egg of sick, the tattling and buzzing of women and foreign extraction or the one that is native

TRUTH ABOUT "NEW-LAID." of the colored English egg." said an Italian dealer, "for if the consumer can get

tailed as 'fresh eggs,' and at the end of a 'Dairies,' tea shops and the like deal largelook more English than the white eggs from the same countries. The windows eggs' months after English hens have

ceased to lay." But the market deplored-perhaps for the portance should be attached to mere apstrated that "the chemical constituents" of a brown egg are precisely the same as those of a white egg, and declared that the same flavor, and is as palatable.

And yet the market charges from 6d to

colored than for those that are plain. "Why is the tinted egg preferred?" one "Why do people choose the rosiest eating apples? Because," he added thoughtfully, they please the eye. But the reddest of apples may be black at the core. The same argument applies to a brown egg." The majority of eggs with embellished shells come from the south of France. The north is less enterprising. Canada, which eggs, is now France's keenest rival-an elof farming now employed in the British possession. Russia is so proud of the few porters arrange them in the packing cases Austria keeps its eggs white, so country about Venice, whence come mil-

from abroad that answer to the description -come from Ireland. But, if not strictly laid on English soil, their coloring is the genuine, unaided handiwork of the hen itself. Moreover, there are breeds of hens in the United Kingdom that can lay only racy among fowls, for never do they so far forget themselves as to produce any but colored eggs-if not of a deep rich brown, then of a delicate creamy hue. Continental dyers strive in vain to imitate the fine tints

achieved by these birds. A CHALLENGE. One importer of eggs, who frequently diswith Lord Onslow for any purpose his lordship might choose the sum of £1,000 if his Empress,' he said, 'while I will meet the mule corps is now recognized as one of the Russians and give myself up as the culprit.' most efficient, and, therefore, the most uselordship would prove to his (the merchant's) satisfaction that foreign eggs are tinted brown by artificial means. The challenger

furnished his name and address. "As well try to turn a Britisher into an Ethiopian as dye a white egg brown for selling purposes," he added. "The process is impossible without rendering the egg unfit for keeping and therefore selling.' On the other hand, a dealer in Leadenhall Market asservated that he had seen eggs artificially treated by means of vinegar containing certain chemicals. In reply to this, another authority declared that

eggs melt in vinegar. Then again, Mr. E. Brown, secretary of the National Poultry Organization Society, states: "We have obtained the evidence of | rived to demand unconditional surrender. Dr. Voelcker, chemist to the Royal Agri- The word 'unconditional' struck fear into cultural Society, who has subjected the the heart of all, and your Majesty's represhells of naturally-colored Britsh eggs, and those imported which we have selected as | tesy. doubtful or otherwise, to a close examina-

"The report of Dr. Voelcker confirms our opinion, and proves that the unsuspicious but color-disposed consumer is buying fora coating of dye.' So do experts differ.

WOMAN'S LIFE HUNG

Thread Car Smashed Sewing Machine.

TRENTON, N. J., June 4.-Had Mrs. Alonzo Nelson's thread held out in her sewing machine she would have been killed in her Washington's Crossing home, nine miles above here.

Mrs. Nelson had just left her machine in the sitting room to go to the rear of her house for more thread, when a freight car crashed through the room, smashing the machine and filling the room with coke. The house is alongside the Belyldere division tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, In an attempt to couple a freight train which had broken apart, three cars filled with coke left the track. One of them plunged into the Nelson house, and the other two rolled down the bank into the canal. No one was hurt.

BEEF EMBALMED WITH

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 4.-Startling evidence of the embalming of beef with sheltered our Lord during the massacre of the innocents), and was encored several times. This romange will probably be heard in every drawing room the coming the massacre of the innocents. EMILY CRAWFORD.

Supposed to have been discovered by the State Pure Food Department. Robert A. Simmers, the state in the district of Ili river, where they were hospitably received and where their descendants are flourishing to-day.

WERE CAREWE. sulphate, a poisonous sulphurous acid, has

TARTARS OF THE CRIMEA AGAIN TRYING TO ESCAPE THE YOKE OF THE CZAR

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 1, PART 2.) wrote Catherine's general. "If the nation makes the slightest move towards emigra-tion, I will smash it."

NATION READY TO MOVE. Threats notwithstanding, the Kalmucs kept their date, and on Jan. 5, one hour after midnight, the first ten thousand arrived, ready to cross the Volga. And every half hour afterwards there were other ten thousands, till six hundred thousand had passed in review before the Khan and his prince. The exodus proceeded in armies of twenty thousand strong, warriors on fleet horses ahead, at the flanks and in the rear, in the center wagons bearing the old, nursing women and small children. The the men and women were mounted the London egg market. The disturbance on camels, each family and tribe united,

three days and as many nights and was covered by a force of 80,000 horsemen. When it was over, the Khan gave the signal for burning his capital. Then they followed in the wake of the non-combat- Chumbi as follows: riding at the Khan's side. He was the hostage, the only Russian of consequence they been able to catch. Before the onslaught of this mighty army, the Imperial governor general fied to Astrakhan, while to break the news to the Empress.

rage." She ordered the lieutenant to return to the scene of war and throw the realm, there to rot like the coward he is." At the same time she dispatched every available soldier-horse, foot and artilleryafter the runaways, and ordered the Cossacks, Bashkirs and Kirgheez to arms in order to hold up and turn back her rebel-

Meanwhile the emigrating nation moved along slowly and laboriously. "Imagine," the hostage subsequently reported to the Empress, "imagine, your Majesty, the rattling of 90,000 carts, the stamping of 800,000 horses, the roaring and bleating of 6,000,000 sheep, oxen and cows. Add the shouts of one born every six hours-the groans of the sick, the tattling and buzzing of women and girls innumerable. A cloud of dust poison- the yaks into Khamba Jong, across a cortime it was still winter, and the ground

mony: "Troubles began on the seventh day, when your Majesty's Cossacks fell upon the vanguard and wiped out an entire afterward snow began to fall, and the Khan ordered a general halt because his road staked out in advance. Ten days the caravan rested, and immediately many fell | Chumbi. Ill with epidemics of various kinds. Excitement, strenuous activity, had kept them

BIG MORTALITY.

"Toward the end of January we counted and counters are full of these 'new-laid | the roadway. Cattle fell like flies, and the were suffered to live.

cattle lay in heaps, and the air was black | pneumonia. and furniture to build a town. Everything pass before your Majesty's troops.

whole artillery at the head, galloped forth to cut a safe road for his people. What followed was no battle; it was slaughter most awful. After 30,000 Cossacks had been killed the wandering people continued its

was said, were reinforced by 180,000 Bashmucs for devastating their settlements. Hurry thereupon became the order of the day, the people understood that everybody and everything liable to delay the march

"Accordingly the old people, the women, were abandoned, left on the roadside to be We had no wood and fires must be mainhundreds of people were found frozen so great was the prevailing cold.

count noses, already two hundred thousand was his and his alone. 'I advise you to attempted by British troops, the animals turn back and submit to the will of the are as fit as they have ever been. This Russians and give myself up as the culprit.'

URGED TO TURN BACK. "The majority of the warriors seemed in-Zeback caused them to change their minds. 'Turn back,' he cried, 'after wandering Turn back, and for what? To find our huts and tents gone, our clothes in tatters, our cattle dead. And do you suppose the Russians would trust us in future? No; they will be greater tyrants than ever.'

"While the debate was still on two of your Majesty's officers bearing a white flag arsentatives were dismissed with scant cour-

In their company the hostage made good his escape, and the rest of the narrative is taken from General Traubenberg's reports. We learn that the demand for unconditional surrender was a trick. The general's soleign white eggs to which has been added | diers were so exhausted that he dared not risk battle. They needed at least a week's rest, and the Kalmucs, learning of their condition, re-entered upon the march with increasing speed. But while Catherine's soldiers were forced to inactivity the Kalmucs' hereditary enemies, Bashkirs and ON A REAL THREAD Kirgheez, took up the pursuit and killed thousands of defenseless men and women. Even the sick and indigent lying on the roadway, were mercilessly murdered by

these brutes. The awful winter had been followed by a still more terrible summer. The heat dried up rivers, wells and lakes. The emigrants often wandered for days without obtaining a drop of water. Tormented by insatiable thirst, hungry as wolves and emaciated by illness and toil, they had to defend themselves against the ferocious horsemen of each. the desert that surrounded them like wasp

It was in the latter days of September when the outposts reported that the Chinese frontiers were near. In the past nine months the Kalmucs had covered a distance equal to that between St. Petersburg and Cadiz, and finally arrived at the gates of China, after suffering four days from awful thirst. Now they suddenly found themselves opposite a small lake. Everybody who could run jumped in, and,

standing in the water up to their shoulders.

the unhappy people drank and drank and drank again. And while thus obeying the call of nature the Bashkirs and Kirgheez once more attacked. Soon the water of the lake reddened with blood-the Kaimucs did not offer defense, they cared not what happened; they were drinking. Their thirst, then, was greater than love of life even. While the one-sided battle was still rag-A POISONOUS ACID ing the Emperor of China, who was touring his provinces, came upon the scene with a large force of cavalry and artillery. Being a friend of the Khan and an enemy of Catherine, he drove off the Bashkirs and Kirgheez and at once entered upon negotiations to place the Kalmucs under his So many complaints have been made of

YAKS AND MULES ARE THE CHIEF MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN THIBET

As in Numberless Other Cases the Mule Has Proved His Worth Against All Comers.

HERDS DECIMATED

Anthrax, or Foot-and-Mouth Disease Beset Them-A Horrible Trip Over the Mountains.

LONDON, June 4.-The transportation difficulties attendant on the mission to Thibet have aroused much interest among military men, and much interesting matter front by the newspaper men traveling with the column. One of the most interesting of the recent letters is from a correspondent of the London Pioneer, who writes from

"Four officers of the British army, after toil and sffering of an extraordinary kind, have learned something about yaks. These are they who were appointed to the charge lieutenant took horse for St. Petersburg of the three yak corps and the veterinary officer Their names are not yet upon record, but down this line we have all heard of Captain Tillard, 1-3d Ghoorkas; Governor "into the rankest prison of the | Lieutenath Wigram, 1-2d Ghoorkas; Lieutenant Twiss, 9th Ghoorkas, and Captain Moore, A. V. D.

"The yak corps were formed four months ago, somewhere in the Nepal highlands, 'midst cold and ice. The Nepal Durbar collected for us several thousand yaks and invited us to come over and take charge. And so in succession Lieutenant Wigram, Captain Tillard and Lieutenant Twiss, accompanied by a few Ghoorka soldiers, went up 120,000 horsemen trying to keep order in the the dizzy ridges that mark the frontiers of chaos, the cries of 100,000 children-a new | Nepal and Sikkim by paths known only to the survey people.

ing the air and darkening the sun traveled above the endless caravan. Yet at that allow the animals to pass, threatening to shoot both drivers and yaks. Rather than animals down to Tongly and Sandakphu, where they were handed over to the British officers. The latter were directed to bring the yaks, originally numbering about 4,000, to Darjeeling, the idea being to take them up the Teesta valley, through Rungpo, over through which they passed. A day or two the Jelap. Anthrax, however, broke out, and the original orders were countermandguides were unable to find traces of the yaks along the Phalut ridge to Chiabanjor, and thence across Sikkim, via Guntek, to

"It sounds very easy, but 'across Sikkim' conveys a very painful impression up so far; now man and beast began to to the minds of those who have actually comparatively speaking, not extremely difficult, but to climb through dense jungle valley, and then up another mountain and rance and nerve in the highest degree. cerned had to drive with them slow-moving killed and pickled. Only the camels and half-wild beasts under the control of savhorses necessary for transport and war age and uncouth men who understood not "The route on which the caravan moved | and who cared not whether the yaks lived dead bodies, the carcasses and bones of the still more deadly contagious pleuro-

gether nor by the same route, but they all directed. The march was not one of weeks, but of months. The military historian may the march of the yak corps 'across Sik-

three kinds, yaks, dri-mos and zums. The ounds over the most dizzy precipices made to travel more than six miles a day head down, with blazing eyes. The drimos is the female yak. The people of these cross between the male yak and the common cow. It seems particularly suscep- etc. endurance. Our experience with zums has tained by manure. After each night's rest of the common or garden mule. There is apparently no hardship that this animal ful-units in the whole force. The corps is commanded by Captain H. C. Moore, a tall Irishman, who is now one of the bestclined to accept the sacrifice, when Prince known men in the force. He has learned the secret of driving-without overdrivingboth men and animals, and, most ably see onded by his subordinate European staff seven hundred hours, turn back on the road he has been able to make the Twelfth mulacorps the rod-if one may so phrase it-on which we all lean. This corps has helped us forward, whether in the matter of personal baggage or of stores, more than any other, and we all look to it to help us into Gyantse or Lhassa, or even Peking if necessary. A word in praise of the drabis who lead the mules is called for. The drabi is generally a neglected being, but he deserves as much admiration as a fighting man. He has drawn to himself something of the patient, uncomplaining nature of his own mules. He does his duty, and, if he suffers, suffers in stience. So far the drabis have been the real heroes of the mission and they do not know it.'

> WAS FINED \$2 FOR AN IMPROMPTU REHEARSAL

> Comedian Presented "The Climb ers" on a Brooklyn Bridge Car in Defiance of Law.

arrested for climbing through the windows of bridge cars at the Manhattan end of the structure during the rush hours, were arraigned before magistrate Ommen, in the Tombs Police Court and were fined \$2

Edward McCann, of No. 345 New York bearing, was one of the offenders. "How could a man of your appearance window of a street car?" asked the court. "My hat blew into the car as I was passing and I was climbing in after it," was

had recovered his hat he should be willing to give up \$2. John T. Wells, of No. 74 High street, Brooklyn, when questioned as to his win dow climbing feat, pointed to Frank Kenney, of No. 25 North Broad street, Brooklyn, another of the prisoners, and said: "That man knows I didn't climb through the window," but Kenney didn't know and

both were fined. Charles Williams, a negro comedian who is playing at Coney Island, when taken to improve as a result of our advice. task by the court, explained "Your Honor, I was rehearsing a burlesque on 'The Climbers," The comedian's men climbing through the car windows, several extra policemen have been stationed at the Manhattan end of the bridge with instructions to arrest all such offend

The Sun of June Brings the Wash Suit

TO-MORROW the Boys' Shop will be a veritable exposition of color and style. Our innovation this year is the duplication of the displays of New York and Chicago's greatest stores, so that there can be no possible reason for going outside of Indianapolis for the most fashionable Wash Suits made in America.



In order that the mothers who are interested may see what we have to offer in Wash Suits we will set aside to-morrow as

WASH SUIT DAY and will make the exhibition as convenient as possible, so that examination may be facilitated. Bring the little ones along and see how they look in these cute new creations.

5 and 7 West Washington Street __. STRAUSS & GO. Washington Street

Funny Little London Street Is Transformed by the Expenditure of American Millions

had come to take possession of his house, the name of Consuelo's father, oddly enough, being much more familiarly identified with the mansion in the neighborhood

ALL

And, sad to say, Sunderland House backs going up the street, there is a sort of dingy is filled with small shops and dwellings that, from the look of them, might be in the center of Whitechapel or Bethnal Green-anywhere but just off the street where reside the Earl of Crewe, Katherine Lady Letchmere, who is known as the most and Dowager Countess Howe, Lady Mary Foley, and goodness knows how many oth er titled folk. It seems that this section of the neighborhood was leased long ago for a hundred years or more, and that is why ly number of which are "pubs," as they call the cheaper sort of saloons over here. Behind Shepherd's market there are them that one discovers how the place

dows, are a reeking little saloon and a house which seems entirely given up to

have objected to this strongly. house that looks out upon a duckyard?" an of these residences not long ago. Of course, the reply to such an objection is: "Well,

if it is good enough for the Marlboroughs,' shops, land values have increased 25 per of Marlborough paid to the young Duke of Westminster-who owns practically all Mayfair-\$75,000 for the land upon which Sunderland House is built, or \$50 a square foot, a similar site in the street would now cost nearly \$100,000. Most of the Americans who have taken establishments in Curzon street lately have nished house there is now about \$10,000 or

but if a tenant wants to engage his own | a certain amount of local pride and interservants he can do so at his own expense,

ment comes directly from one of them-will not attempt to compete with it, but practically will leave the field in the hands of

MARLBOROUGH'S REGAL SPLENDOR.

such a send-off as perhaps no other private have been selected with due regard to the service in royal houses both at home and on the continent. A chef, who will receive satisfaction, if it is any to them, that all

> put in residence before the house was offi-Duchess considered it expedient to give thoroughly before they would be called even at this early stage that it takes a fully liveried servant, with powdered hair carefully arranged, all his time to keep

Tradesmen's carts are racing up to the kitchen entrance all day long, and huge baskets of meat and vegetables are being lowered down the great stone stairs. The wine cellar is receiving special attention, and when it is fully stocked it will be one of the best equipped cellars in London. The presence of such a number of liveried servants about the new residence has enhanced the tone and dignity of the whole | English society for the first time. neighborhood, and the little local trades-\$15,000 for the so-called "season," which men are counting on making their fortunes.

ception of some antique stuff which is stored away at Blenheim. Some family adorn the walls, but beyond this the fur-The Bradley Martins's home in Chesterond in brilliancy only to those which will eral seasons the Countess of Craven, Mrs. Bradley Martin's daughter, practically has through lack of a town house; but not long corner of Chesterfield Gardens at Lady Craven's disposal, and I understand that she is planning to make up for lost time by giving a series of functions that may be as much the talk of London as the famous Bradley Martin ball was the talk of the United States some years ago. Princess Dolgorouki's house, in

Frank Mackay have just taken, always has been considered one of the most magnifirich in tapestry paintings by old masters and Chippendale and Sheraton furniture of on to value them and make an inventory when the Makays were taking over the would realize at auction sale \$500,000. The carpets are the best that can be pro-\$6,000 a year, is already on the premises. He is that they have been manufactured according to designs made by Princess Doigorouki herself. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay will it is understood that they have made an arrangement by which they will have first call on it every succeeding year. No. 30 Curzon street, which will be the headquarters of Craig W. Wadsworth, of New York, during the season, has been an American home for several years-that of Mrs. Adair, one of the best-known Americent death of her daughter, she will not do any entertaining this year. Mrs. Adair is Duchess of Connaught-the King's brother at more parties where royalty is present than any other society woman in London with the possible exception of the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, King Edward's great chum, who is also an American. Miss Van Wart, of Washington, who for the last year or two has been one of the most lavish of London entertainers, is almost next door to Mrs. Adair, at No. 32 Curzon street. The house that Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Field Clapp, of St. Louis,

> HAYDEN CHURCH. (Copyright, 1904, by Curus Brown.)

have taken, No. 67, is that of Miss East-

wood. Later in the season the Clapps will

be joined by Mrs. Clapp's sister, Mrs. Cromwell Webb, of Washington, and her

daughters. The Webb girls will then enter

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THE FIRST 50-CENT BOTTLE IS FREE.

We Will Give Every Sufferer From Stomach Trouble, Indigestion, Catarrh, Constipation, Lung Affliction or Asthma a Full Sized Bottle of Milks' Emulsion. It is Our Proof to You That This Great Remedy Will Cure-It Shall Cost You Nothing.

you give us your name and tell us of the fering from asthma, bronchitis, indiges-NEW YORK, June 4.-Six men who were complaint from which you suffer. We will pay your druggist for the remedy and take our chances of your continuing the treatment. You are more vitally interested in Milks' Emulsion than we are. With us your failure to accept this free offer is but avenue, Jersey City, a man of dignified an obstacle preventing the accomplishment of our determination to supply every sufbe so undignified as to clamber through the ferer with a bottle of Milks' Emulsion, while to you it means the almost certainty that your present ill health will continue The magistrate thought as Mr. McCann indefinitely. Since money is not a con sideration, you cannot afford to ignore

> Send us your name on the following coupon after reading all of this article and we can convince you more thoroughly than words can that your health will quickly

Cream the Best Medicine

The mucous lining of your mouth, throat ungs, stomach and intestines is a continu-

MILKS'

tion, dyspensia, catarrh of the stomach, constipation, etc.

When the mucous membrane is afflicted, either as the result of colds or abuse in diet, it is unable to perform its functions and, therefore, the secretions of the membranes are cut off or impaired and thus your food is not digested and the air you breathe does not properly supply the re quirements of your lungs. The nasty medicine you have taken will not cure a case like this and you know it from ex-

Why not apply the remedy to your internal organs that you know will cure the soreness of the skin? Milks' Emulsion is as soothing to the membraneous lining a cream is to the lips. It immediately heals the afflicted parts and restores them to normal conditions so that all the secretion ation of the skin which protects the out- are produced and health is inevitable.

If you are a sufferer from any of the side of the body. When your hands are | You will like Milks' Emulsion because it above afflictions you cannot afford to ignore | chapped, or your lips are cracked you use | tastes good. It does not upset your stomach this offer to give you a free bottle of Milks' some soothing lotion such as cream to like cod liver oil and its flesh-building and Emulsion. To have positive proof that soften and heal the affliction. You would strength-creating properties are far supe-Milks' Emulsion has never failed to cure | never think of applying the strong, acrid | rior to that nauseating medicine. You will absolutely any affliction arising from a dis- nostrums to your sore hands or chapped know that this is an absolute fact if you ordered condition of the membraneous lin- lips that you take into your stomach for will accept our generous offer. We want ings of the throat, bronchial tubes, lungs, your internal ills and that is just why you to give you a bottle of Milks' Emulsion and stomach and intestines. All we ask is that and thousands of others are chronically suf- at the same time a list of prominent perwho have been cured by this great remedy.

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We want you to take Milks' Emulsion for any affliction of the mucous membrane, We will give you the first 50-cent bottle. In accepting this free offer you do not obligate yourself to us beyond a promise to faithfully follow out the directions printed on the bottle. Fill out and mail this coupon to us.

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| and will fo | | the remedy nections faithfull Emulsion. | |
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| Complaint . | | | |
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| City | | | |
| County | | State | |